

THREE AMERICAN CARDINALS NAMED

Honored Prelates Are Archbishop O'Connell, Archbishop Farley and Mgr. Falconio.

PERSONAL WISH OF PONTIFF

Pope's Regard for United States Leads Him to Confer Highest Distinction in History of Church.

Rome, Oct. 26.—The Most Rev. William H. O'Connell, archbishop of Boston, the Most Rev. John J. Farley, archbishop of New York, and Mgr. Domenico Falconio, apostolic delegate in the United States, are among the prelates who will be created cardinals by Pope Pius at the consistory to be held November 21.

The elevation of three American cardinals has caused intense interest in Rome. The king of the date for holding the consistory and the naming of 14 other cardinals have been overshadowed by the announcement of the honors which are to be conferred on the American prelates. Secretary of the consistory, the great majority of the people of Rome only learned of the selections this morning. Warmest congratulations have been pouring into the Vatican all day, many of them directed personally to Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary of state.

The distinction conferred upon America is the highest in the history of the church, considering that that country until 1908 was still a missionary country in the eyes of the Vatican, and under the jurisdiction of the Congregation of Propaganda.

Under present conditions, England is the only country that has ever had three cardinals at one time. Newman, Manning, and Howard, whose entrance into the Sacred College was due to their personal merits. In the present instance, it is stated, the Pope has decided to elevate three American prelates to the cardinalate.

For years the Holy See has been deeply interested in the American church, and the Pope has been endeavoring to bring about a closer union between the two churches. The Pope has been endeavoring to bring about a closer union between the two churches. The Pope has been endeavoring to bring about a closer union between the two churches.

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AGAIN DRIVES MOTOR BOAT THROUGH NIAGARA RAPIDS

"No More for Mine," Says Captain Larsen—Next Year He Will Make Trip Across Atlantic in Same Craft.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Captain Klaus Larsen of Detroit, who has been driving his motor boat through the rapids for several years, today announced that he would not do so again. He said that the boat was too old and that he would not risk it. He also said that he would not make a trip across the Atlantic in the same craft next year.

Larsen kept towards the American side of the rapids, but he was caught in a cross-current and was almost drawn into the vortex. Only a hard pull of the anchor prevented disaster. The boat was then pulled back to the shore.

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their eggs into the sea. Each hen bird lays one large white egg with a semi-transparent shell, which is hatched in about four weeks. At first the young bird is a mere ball of down and is helpless. It remains in the nest until the middle of April, by which time it is enormously fat.

The old bird stays feeding the young bird about the middle of April, and the youngster is soon driven from the nest by hunger in search of food, to offer itself a helpless spectacle to its Maori destroyer. For it leaves the nest quite unable to fly and flops flatly about. It is this stage of its existence that the young mutton birds are caught for the Australian market, for though the birds in the nest are kindly looked after by Maori who salt them and send them to their friends as a rare delicacy, they are much too rank for the European palate.

About the middle of April the old mutton birds migrate to the north. The young ones follow at once as they are able to fly. About the end of May thousands of young ones may be seen flapping clumsily round and round the island learning to fly before embarking on the first great migration. In a day or so they wing their way strongly northward in the wake of the parents, those which have escaped the great slaughter which commences some weeks before this. The islands known as mutton bird islands are claimed by different Maori families, who during April and the early part of May go and live upon these small, tempest swept dots of earth rocks in the great Southern Pacific.

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STATEMENT OF BUTTE CENTRAL MINE.

Boston—Samuel McConnell, superintendent of the Butte Central mine, is in Boston to attend a meeting of the board of directors November 1, and lay before them the final details for a concentration camp of which will be started immediately. It is stated that the first two units will be in operation by April 1, capable of treating 100 tons of ore per day.

The management states that at present shipments of high grade ore are being made to the Washoe smelter, some of which average as high as \$400 per ton in gold and silver. Enough is being shipped to meet all expenses of the mine including development work.

Supt. McConnell estimates ore in sight carrying gold and silver values at 1,000,000 tons. He states that this should average about \$500 per ton and estimates cost of treatment at \$200 per ton with two units of the concentrator in operation.

Owing to the unexpected increase in the amount of ore carrying gold and silver values in the upper levels, it is not the intention of the management to sink further for copper values at present. The shaft is now down 1,500 feet.

"YOUR GRACE, IT IS A PRINCE!"

The departure of the Duke of Cornwall for Canada will recall the old story of how at his birth the Duke of Wellington asked the nurse in his nursery whether the child was a girl or a boy. The nurse's answer is best recorded in "Thackeray's" famous verse:

Then Mrs. L. to the nurse,
Towards them steps with joy,
Says the brave old Duke, "Come tell me—
Is it a girl or a boy?"
Says Mrs. L. to the Duke,
"Your grace, it is a prince!"
And at that nurse's bold rebuke
He did both laugh and sneeze.

Companionable to the Young.

Engrossed with home obligations the mother is never in a position to appreciate as her sister in the corner of a field does, the wisdom of being companionable with the youthful boy and girl; of knowing every single detail of their lives, of their joys and sorrows, of their triumphs and their failures.

What a woman's voice is heard.

Where a great country is Australia. It is a country where one can get things done and no words about it. No back talk. The ladies of Melbourne, for the tight-skirt period, have found a difficulty in mounting the steps of the street cars, and now the authorities have ordered that the steps be lowered so that the foot need not be raised beyond the limitations imposed by fashion. And we call ourselves a free country.

Care of the Attic.

Few attics are called, but if they are not light the walls and the beams should be treated to a coat of white paint or whitewash. Once a month the floor should be swept. The windows should be washed three or four times a year. Twice a year there should be a campaign waged against moth, roaches and possible bedbugs, as well as against larger vermin. Keep a rattrap and a mousetrap in commission—Woman's House Companion.

Vegetable Grew With Vegetable.

There are no soda fountains in Rangoon. A large amount of aerated water is sold throughout Burma. The English population consumes an immense quantity of soda for the national drink of whisky and soda, and also some ginger beer and bottled lemonade. The natives, however, prefer the highly sweetened and colored drinks, such as a rose water, pineapple, cream soda, etc.

Placing the Blame.

A girl nine years old at Bremen, Germany, swallowed 40 pins and thus killed herself. For two weeks no one could think of any reason why she should have done it, and then some one said that it was because she had attended a moving picture show, and the proprietor of the place was arrested and fined \$25. If the girl's father had swallowed a nation and died they would probably have sent the mayor of the city to jail.

Really Unkind Suggestion.

At a "musical evening" the hostess herself sang several times. She was generally applauded, accepting by one man a newcomer to the city who had just arrived. When the guests had gone the hostess said to her husband, "John, Mr. Earsley didn't applaud my singing once, I fancy he doesn't like music." "Or," he added, "he may be a musician."

Homely Illustration.

"Sometimes a virtue can be exaggerated until it becomes a vice," said the earnest adviser. "I see exactly what you're coming at," replied Tarratula Tim. "Whereas four acres is a blessing and greatly to be admired, five of 'em kin create untold disaster."

Valuable Gold Nugget.

At Ballarat, Australia, has been found a nugget of gold weighing a little less than 30 pounds, and experts say it will turn out at least 15 pounds of pure gold.

The Hardest Part.

A man who has said that teaching a child to be good is a serious problem, and he might have added that most of us find furnishing the example even harder.

Salmon Roe for Caviar.

Owing to the diminishing supply of sturgeon caviar, Siberian bandits have been experimenting with salmon roe, a commodity that was formerly thrown away as valueless or even in jurious to health.

Genies Kept in Circulation.

It is estimated that on an average each penny in circulation changes hands eleven times a week.

CARE OF CREAM.

Treatment From Time of Separation Until It Is Marketed.

In order to receive a high test from cream, and a consequent high price for it, we must give it the best of care from the time of separation till the day it is marketed, says M. G. Overell in the Indiana Farmer. Cream secured by running the milk through the hand cream separator is more convenient to handle, easier to keep fresh, and commands a higher price on the market than cream skimmed by hand or the water separator.

After pouring in water with which to flush out the cream separator bowl, we give the separator handle exactly the same number of turns after each separation before turning off the milk-feed or faucet, then stop the hand of the separator, and let the cream rise to the surface. In another vessel, as the water would thin the cream and lower the test.

As soon as the cream is separated, we salt it at the rate of a teaspoonful to the half-gallon. It takes salt much better while still warm, and will keep better if kept fresh. The cream then is cooled by placing the vessel in cold water, running water if possible. This should be done quickly to prevent the formation of perma. When cooled, that cream which is freshly separated is thoroughly mixed with the older cream. This should not be done before the cream is cool, as it would, if warm, tend to raise the temperature of the whole can and encourage conditions under which germs are formed.

If the cellar or cave in which the cream is kept is very cool, it will only be necessary to place it in the can or jar and set it there till ready for market, but so many caves become hot during the warm portion of the day, that it will be found advisable to adopt some plan for keeping the cream cooler if best results are to be secured. While our cellar is moderately cool, we set our cream in a tub of cold water and keep both in the cellar. We use stone jars to put the cream in as we consider them easier to keep clean and more sanitary than tins. The tub used is a lead tub, as its weight will admit of the water reaching higher up on the jar. Such tubs cost but a few cents each, and are of many what is to be little detail in connection with the care of cream that we must give the closest attention.

If cream is kept in tin pails or cans, make sure that there is no rust in them, and do not allow cream to remain in them over 48 hours at most. It should be remembered that cream is quick to absorb any odor that may be in the air, and that we must keep it all rotten or decaying fruit and vegetables well cleaned out of the place in which cream is stored, as the odors arising from these would sour and deteriorate it. If any cream or milk is spilled on the floor where cream is kept, it should be immediately cleaned up, and the sticky cream should be washed off with water.

After a can of cream has been marked, the vessel in which it has been kept should be thoroughly scalded out, rinsed with cold water, and set in the sun for several hours, at least.

THE WORLD'S EGG SUPPLY.

Something of Which There Never Seems to Be Enough.

(From the Rochester Times.)

One staple food which the world seems never to have in quite sufficient supply is the egg.

In the large view of the egg market there is never an over-supply. The extent and character of the international trade in eggs are evidence enough that it is necessary to go great distances to obtain eggs to meet the requirements of countries which import more than they ship to other nations. England imports eggs from several countries. Russia alone supplies the British markets with more than a billion eggs every year, and many of the eggs shipped from Russia are really from Siberia. They cross Europe, after leaving Asia, to supply consumers in the United Kingdom. Canada has lately imported eggs in large quantities from China, especially to meet the needs of mining camps and lumber districts near the Pacific coast. In fact, there is scarcely another food staple which is handled so freely, in so many directions, in international trade as eggs. Great Britain imports them from many countries, obtaining about 3,000,000,000 in all. The United States imports a comparatively small number of eggs from Canada, and exports many times that quantity to the Dominion. In the interior of China eggs are probably cheaper than in any other country where they are produced in large quantities. There they sometimes sell at the rate of eight or nine cents, and good eggs at that in the United States, the latest statistics show that about 1,000,000,000 dozen eggs are produced in a year. These 10,000,000,000 eggs would go around the earth at the equator about sixteen times. The line

would be 40,000 miles long. That quantity of eggs would weigh not less than 100,000 tons. It would load 100 of the biggest steamers on the great lakes, averaging 10,000 tons each. So, less than 30,000 average railroad cars would be required to move that immense weight of eggs, even if they could be shoveled into the cars like so much coal. If these American figures are multiplied by five or six, the actual egg crop of the world may be roughly indicated. It is not much more than 1,000,000,000,000 eggs a year. It is probable that the eggs produced in one year, in all countries, weigh not less than five or six million tons. That means about sixty-five or seventy eggs in a year for every man, woman and child on the earth.

THE MUTTON BIRD.

Strange Animal Remarkable for the Regularity of Its Work.

(Arthur J. Rees in The London Standard.)